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A Disgraceful Episode.

It begins to appear, at least as we see the matter, that the proceedings of the joint committee of Congress in the case of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy are degenerating or have actually degenerated into a somewhat brutal and vulgar persecution. The question as to whether Secretary BALLINGER had permitted or connived at unlawful performances, sacrificed the public interests in defiance of the statutes and thereby defeated the conservation policies laid down and defined by Congress; but it has been evident for some time past that no such accusations have been made against him. On the contrary, in all this fierce if not insulting cross-examination by the attorney for Mr. GLAVIS and the muckraking magazines we see nothing but an effort to pry into Mr. BALLINGER's unimportant private affairs and unearth a lot of petty scandals.

Just why a committee of Congress should permit this shameful and fruitless badgering or why a member of the Cabinet should submit himself to it we do not pretend to know or undertake to say. Secretary BALLINGER shows the effects of the strain and frequently betrays a righteous indignation, as well he may; but the attitude of the committee in permitting the persecution, a persecution which only irritates and degrades but throws no sort of light upon the real point at issue, is beyond our philosophy. Still it continues. The attorney wants to know the date of certain papers and tells witnesses to the opening of this or that box that they are liars, and so it goes. So far there has been nothing to show that Secretary BALLINGER ever evaded or defied the law or that he has administered his great office save within legitimate limits and in the notorious interests of the people as Congress understands them. In our opinion this ought to exempt him from the small tortures of a nasty inquisition, and since he courts inquisition, to move the committee to forbid it.

The episode reflects no credit upon Congress.

Seating Defeat.

Do the Republican machinists of New York State scent defeat? If not why have they passed a bill in the Senate and Assembly extending the terms of the present State Fair Commissioners, whose terms otherwise would expire in April, 1911? This bill was passed, without the slightest doubt, to save the patronage of the State Fair to the Republican machine. A hearing has been set down before the Governor for tomorrow at noon. This is a particularly vicious form of special legislation which virtually takes from the next Governor the appointive power. If the bill passes the next Governor will be deprived of control of the commission. The patronage of this State Fair Commission at Syracuse is enormous and it is the principal sustenance of the Republican machine in central New York.

The objectionable bill amends sections 291 and 293 of the agricultural law of the State. Section 291 of that law at present provides that the State Fair Commission shall consist of seven members, of whom the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be members ex officio, the remaining five members to be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate for the term of three years and to receive a salary of \$3,000 each. Section 293 now provides for the appointment of a superintendent of the State Fair and such other assistants and employees as the commission may deem necessary.

The peculiarly vicious amendments to the present law, upon which there is to be a hearing in Albany tomorrow, are the following: To section 291 the omission of the words "for the term of three years each" and the insertion in their place of the following: "The five appointive members of such commission are continued in office until the expiration of their terms. Such terms are hereby extended for one, two, three, four and five years respectively beyond the expiration thereof, so that the term of one member of such commission shall expire annually. On or before July 1, 1910, the Governor shall designate the extension of term to which each appointive member of such commission is entitled accordingly. A successor to a member of such commission shall be appointed for a full term of five years. The Governor shall designate one of the members of such commission, who in addition to his duties as commissioner shall act as superintendent of the fair grounds and buildings for and during his term as commissioner, his acts as such superintendent will be under the

direction of the commission. Such member shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be the presiding officer of the commission. The member of such commission designated by the Governor to have charge of the fair grounds and buildings shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000; the other appointed members of the commission shall receive an annual salary of \$3,000, as at present.

The amendment to section 293 consists of omitting all reference to the superintendent, who is to be a member of the commission, designated by the present Governor, and not an appointee of the commission at such salary as the commission shall determine.

If the new bill carrying with it these amendments to the present law is signed by Governor HUGHES it means that the Democrats are absolutely shut out of any chance of getting State Fair patronage even if a Democratic Governor is elected next fall.

A Fanciful Forfeiture.

There is continued discussion of the alleged forfeiture of his seat in Congress by Representative JAMES S. HAVENS. On April 19 Mr. HAVENS was elected from the Thirty-second Congressional district in this State. The New York Penal Law provides that every candidate who is voted for at any public election shall within ten days thereafter file an itemized statement of the moneys expended by him in aid of his election. The section of the statute which prescribes this requirement further provides as follows:

"Any candidate for office who refuses or neglects to file a statement as prescribed in this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall also forfeit his office."

Mr. HAVENS neglected to file this statutory statement within ten days after his election. After the ten days had expired he sent a statement from Washington to the Commissioner of Elections at Rochester; and a despatch from that city states that the Commissioner "refused to accept it, holding that under the law he had no right to do so after the expiration of ten days." He also quoted section 776 of the Penal Code, which provides that "refusal or neglect to file the statement within the prescribed ten days shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall operate to forfeit the office."

We repeat that the idea that Mr. HAVENS has forfeited his office as a Representative by his non-compliance with the New York statute is purely fanciful. Those persons who entertain that notion would do well to read section 5 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States. There they will find a declaration to the effect that each house of Congress "shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." Under the highest law of the land no authority exists to deprive Mr. HAVENS of his office except the House of Representatives itself. It is an idle ceremony for the Legislature of the State of New York to undertake to say on what terms a member of Congress shall be allowed to remain at his post.

It is even doubtful whether the section of the Penal Law which has been thus supposed to work a forfeiture in the case of Mr. HAVENS is valid under the Constitution of New York. The statement of the candidate's expenses is required to be verified under oath. A similar provision was under consideration at a Special Term of the Supreme Court held in Greene county in 1903 by Mr. Justice HERRICK, and that able Judge pronounced it unconstitutional. Article XIII. of the Constitution of New York, after prescribing the form of oath to be taken by members of the Legislature and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as shall be by law exempted, concludes with the words: "And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust." Judge HERRICK held that the requirement of a sworn statement of a candidate's expenses as a condition for holding public office was the exaction of an oath other than that prescribed by the State Constitution and was therefore repugnant to the fundamental law and void.

Under these circumstances there seems to be no occasion for Mr. HAVENS to worry and lie awake nights.

The Unrest in Egypt.

The annual report of Sir ELTON GOSSET, British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, upon conditions in that country is of more than the usual interest on account of the disquieting rumors of the last few months as to the increasing native unrest. While matters may not be quite so serious as they have been represented through some channels of information, there is even in this very conservative report some justification for belief that much discontent and sedition exist in the country.

Much of the paper seems to have been written scarcely more than on the morrow of the murder of the Egyptian Prime Minister, BUTROS PASHA. Sir ELTON GOSSET is under no illusion as to the source of this crime. He attributes to the pernicious influence of the native press the morbid state of mind that led to the murder:

"The murder had no personal grudge against its victim and was not actuated by the influence of religious fanaticism, and in defiance of his deed merely repeated the accusations which have for years and out of season been directed against BUTROS PASHA. In violent and threatening language, in the columns of the Nationalist press, the leaders of the Nationalist party are morally responsible for the murder of BUTROS PASHA. For years past they have promoted and fomented these attacks in full knowledge of the fact that their words could not fail to stir the ignorant and excitable youths to whom they were addressed to the acts of violence which they now pretend to deplore."

This arraignment of the entire Nationalist party seems hardly justifiable and has met with criticism in England. There can be no doubt, in the first place, that a Nationalist movement in a country such as Egypt after recent events in Turkey and Persia seems inevitable, and again the party has developed some able

and high minded leaders whose works should entitle them to something more than outlaws. The Nationalist movement is in the main against the "Effendi" class and has its greatest hold upon well to do, more or less educated men who get their living from the Government. As the opinions are held in a greater or less degree throughout what Sir ELTON GOSSET calls "the unofficial and upper and middle classes," the indictment seems almost too sweeping.

That part of the press has been sedulous, even anarchistic, in its utterances there is no doubt. Since the murder of BUTROS PASHA the tone of these papers has been even worse than before. The mischief has apparently grown with toleration, for toleration in the East is often construed to mean merely weakness. The press law was applied in several cases to articles that incited to crime, and a few days ago the Government suppressed a comic weekly paper, *Chaghat*, for having published insulting observations concerning the late Premier. While the Consul-General expressed a faint hope that conditions in this respect may improve, opinion in England seems to be that if the Egyptian press is not kept within bounds the country will have other forms of violence than individual murders to deal with.

The present Egyptian Ministry is more Nationalist than ever before, and it has a freer hand. While the British exercise less control over affairs and are less feared, they are not less unpopular or less blamed for mistakes of administration. The murder of BUTROS PASHA is still unpunished. Two months have elapsed since the crime, and the sympathy which few would have dared to have avowed at the time has come into the open, with the result that the Judges who are to try the case have been subjected to every kind of menace and pressure. An ill advised concession to Nationalism, it is now seen, was the submission of the agreement between the Government and the Suez Canal Company to the National Assembly. The idea was that this would conciliate popular feeling by inviting an expression of opinion. The effect was really just the opposite. The submission was considered only another case of weakness and the contemptuous rejection of the proposal by the Assembly was made the occasion of jubilation as a triumph over the Government. With all the concessions that have been made to the Nationalists instead of being conciliated is increasingly aggressive and active.

An element in Egypt that both Government and Nationalists must reckon with is the large land owners and their followers. The utterances of the more extreme of the Nationalists savor too much of anarchism and revolution to find favor with them. They may flirt with the Nationalists, but there is no doubt that they mistrust them. While they may dislike the British, they appreciate the prosperity and security that they have brought, and while they may not want a continuation of foreign rule, they had rather put up with it so long as it is strong and efficient than to run the risk of uncertain native rule.

There is nothing in the report that might indicate in spite of all these difficulties of administration that the British will retire from Egypt. It seems to be instead a question of strengthening the British influence by judicious and diplomatic grappling with all of the more serious problems. The observation of NAPOLEON is still often quoted in the British Empire: "Egypt is the most important country in the world."

Judson on Our Decadent Age.

One of MARRATT's brutal characters, we believe it was Captain SAWBRIDGE, distinguished himself by repeatedly expressing the confident belief that the service was going to hell. We are forcibly reminded of him by the President of the University of Chicago, one HARRY PRATT JUDSON by name.

JUDSON is not pleased with the world. A lady traveller at sea, desiring to describe the unpleasant experiences of her fellow voyagers, was wont to speak of them as being "actively sick." JUDSON is actively sick of mankind in a metaphorical sense. "The present age," he tells us, "is the most decadent in history, with the exception of those before the fall of the Roman republic and before the French Revolution." We hope not, even in Chicago. JUDSON enumerates four great prolific sources of present day evil: first, war, second, dishonesty; third, drunkenness, and fourth, impurity. We agree with JUDSON that this is a pretty bad state of things; and he is doubtless right when he says that "all these great sources of evil would be eliminated at once if only the fundamental principles of Christianity ruled in the great majority of human hearts and souls."

The trouble with JUDSON is that he is wrong in his main proposition of fact. There is no occasion for him to be so actively sick. The present age isn't nearly so bad as he supposes it is. Somebody has fooled him in regard to the Roman republic and the French Revolution. Any observant, intelligent, middle aged American knows, if he knows anything, that this country has made a marked advance in good morals in the last quarter of a century. Political and business practices that were tolerated twenty-five years ago would be out of the question now. The community has higher standards and more elevated ideals. The world is setting its face against war and drunkenness has greatly diminished everywhere. There are still evils of course, many and formidable, but the people are resolved to fight them and put them down. Instead of being an age of decadence, the beginning of the twentieth century has been and is an age of high resolve and indefatigable endeavor in the cause of all that is worthy and of good repute.

We are sorry for JUDSON that he sees things through a distorted glass and so darkly. He reminds us of an American girl, travelling in Europe with her parent, who used to encourage the old gentleman whenever any difficulty arose by saying, "Cheer up, father, the worst is yet to come!" JUDSON is quite wrong. The best is yet to come; and he and such as he should help it along instead

of indulging in hopeless words of discouragement.

Chicago would never have risen from its ashes if the Judson spirit had pervaded that great town in bygone days.

If MCKINLEY had lived he most surely would have been foremost in advancing the direct primary principle.—General EDWIN A. MCKINLEY.

What about Queen ANNE and JULIUS CÆSAR?

Congressman HAVENS's title to the office of Secretary of State in the next Democratic Cabinet is now flawless.

The spirit of youth lies in the columns of our refreshing contemporaries the college undergraduate papers. Last Saturday Princeton was defeated by Yale in a track meet and by the University of Pennsylvania at baseball. Monday the undergraduate editor announced that "the possibilities are numerous for winning the next two meets," and admonished his fellows that the defeat must not "be taken too seriously" and urged them to "renewed efforts and more careful planning and better support for the games which are to come."

The pleasant taste of triumph is ever upon the tongue of those whose confidence in winning "next time" is perennial and unshakable.

From the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* we take the following interesting figures showing the division of votes between parties at the first balloting in the recent French elections. Out of a total of 8,568,000 votes, 4,909,000 were cast for candidates belonging to the bloc, which sustains M. BRIAND, the present Premier. Of this total, 3,312,000 belong to the Radicals and Radical-Socialists, 941,000 to the Republicans and Independent Socialists. Of the opposition the group represented by M. PAINCOURT polled 1,518,000, a total in which the Liberals counted for 737,000 and the Conservatives for 778,000. The second group, represented by M. GUERRE and composed of the members of the party which the French designate as Socialists united, counted 1,092,000. The only other groups of importance were the Progressives, represented by M. AGNIARD, who cast 787,000 votes, and the Nationalists, represented by M. BARRIS, who cast 150,000 votes. The scattering votes amounted to 72,000 and the void ballots to 34,000. Under which of these two heads the votes cast for the suffragette candidates were reckoned has not yet been announced. The complete insignificance of the conservative, reactionary and monarchial parties is thoroughly revealed in these totals.

A Cornell student who has enjoyed most of the honors conferred upon students by their fellows, such as membership in social organizations and high office in societies, has delivered himself of a prize oration in which he confessed that these were but vanities, and that the only good thing in college was hard study. It is not astonishing that the judges awarded him the prize. Such originality of thought on the part of a student could not be overlooked. At the same time it seems unlikely that this blasé youth will convert so many of his fellows as to become the founder of a cult.

Fence and Breachings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The late Professor Sumner had undoubtedly one of the strongest minds of his day.

He expressed himself forcibly in opposition to the construction of a large navy, considering a strong navy a great menace to the proper growth of the country.

His views were eminently wise. Directly contrary to President Roosevelt could not have ships built big enough or fast enough, and no matter what number was named he wanted more and expressed himself in more than vigorous terms concerning those who opposed him.

Now in his recent address at Christiana Mr. Roosevelt entirely reversed his position, but gives no credit to Professor Sumner, who said it would be wise to sink the ships as soon as constructed in the middle of the ocean, a course that Mr. Roosevelt with his present opinion cannot but advise.

To those who remember the wild, vociferous language of those who opposed him this is all humiliating.

E. T. W.
 NEW YORK, May 9.

Speaker Byrd's Letter on the Income Tax.

By far the most concise, forceful and unanswerable statement of reasons for the rejection of the proposed income tax amendment by the States has just been furnished by Richard Evelyn Byrd, Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia, in a timely letter of explanation to THE SUN, which deserves to be reproduced in every American newspaper.

In our judgment the action of the Virginia Assembly in union with the determination of New York at the recommendation of Governor Hughes has conclusively defeated any hope of the passage of the amendment by the requisite three-fourths of the States of the Union. The objection of the Governor of New York was too largely technical in nature to be the single factor in the weight of the opinion of Senator Byrd and the Attorney-General. But the grounds of opposition cited by Speaker Byrd are fundamental and beyond refutation if the principle asserted is to be maintained.

Albany the Ugly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: It must be confessed that Albany is an ugly city. The roots of the devil, with the single exception of City Hall, are abortions. The Capitol is a hideous monument to human folly, extravagance and corruption. While this architectural nightmare ever flings its ugly public ugliness into the eyes of the citizen, it is a disgrace to the city. Albany is a capital which is an ornament to a beautiful city.

With the completion of the new State Library on Washington avenue Albany will have added another monument to its collection of architectural horrors. A corner site could not possibly have been chosen. Why the Park place site, originally selected, was not used, only he who knows the theory that Albany's building committee has a fatal capacity for blundering. Perhaps it was some design to render this public building less conspicuous and to add to the jumbled up appearance of Albany. At any rate, it is a disgrace to the city and a blot on the landscape.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., May 8. H. V. S.

Restoring Broadway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The residents of the upper West Side were agreeably surprised one morning last week when they saw a gang of men at work putting fancy iron railings around the grass plot in Broadway in the Nineties. This is the first step taken to bring our Broadway back to the condition which once entitled it to be called the most beautiful avenue in New York.

NEW YORK, May 9. W. E. STONE.

Hint for Artists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Why do artists ignore goats? The goat thrives in picturesque regions. It suggests a life of poetic simplicity. I advise artists to paint pictures of goats.

NEW YORK, May 9. H. V. S.

Skyrapping Lunch Rooms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: It is strange that the roofs of the downtown office buildings are not thrown open and provided with seats for working women to spend their noon hour on.

NEW YORK, May 9. GRACE.

In the Nursery.

Mother—Why did you hit your brother on the nose?
 Johnny—I was evolving a plan for universal peace.

KING GEORGE.

The Most Intelligent and Interesting of Recent Monarchs of this Personality.
 Curtis Brown in London correspondence *Springfield Republican*, March 6.

It used to be the fashion to look on the man who will reign over the British Empire as George V. as a good natured but rather stupid man. * * * but recent developments have given reason to believe that this is not so. No doubt George's court will be a very different one from Edward's, but there are many Englishmen who think this will not be a bad thing.

To begin with, George V. will be the first English monarch since the Stuart days of whom it will be possible to say that he is wholly and indisputably English. Even his grandmother, Queen Victoria, spoke English with a German accent, although she was intensely English in sentiment. The pro-German inclinations of the first four Georges were notorious, and most of them could hardly understand the language of the country over which they had been called to rule. * * * George speaks no language but English. He had the usual drilling at school in the European tongues, of course, but so soon as his formal education was finished he promptly forgot all about them, declaring emphatically that English was quite good enough for all his wants. He doesn't like foreigners, and in fact one of his father's chief trials lies in persuading him to be ordinarily civil to diplomats and distinguished visitors whom it is his duty as heir apparent to the throne to meet. "Why should I see the brutes?" he is reported to have asked recently when a number of distinguished European statesmen were visiting London and he was called on to receive them. The King explained that it was necessary for him to be civil, and he acquiesced and was formally polite, but he hurried through the ceremony as quickly as possible.

This does not mean, however, that the Prince is shy or stupid or that he is not keenly conscious of the duties connected with his high position. When he is called on to take part in any English or colonial function he responds gladly, and there is no man in the country who is better informed on home and imperial problems. His choice of friends is significant in itself. They are all selected either from the old English nobility or from men who have made their mark in the development of the empire. Lord Strathcona, who began life as a Donald Smith, a trapper for the Hudson's Bay company in Canada, is one of his most trusted friends and advisers, and another is Lord Mount Stephen, whose career has been identified with the development of the great Canadian Pacific railway system. He has no use for the new nobility of wealth which has sprung up in recent years in England, and the international financiers, many of them of Eastern origin, who swarm about his father, will find the court a very cold place indeed when he succeeds to the throne.

The Prince detests cards and hardly can be persuaded to take a hand when he is staying at a country house. He cares nothing for racing, for which his father has a passion, and he cares even less for entertaining, while his father's love for surrounding himself with clever people has made his court the most brilliant in Europe. There is no better evidence of this than the difference between the life at Marlborough House now and when the King was Prince of Wales. In the old days a succession of brilliant balls, garden parties and other entertainments followed each other throughout the London season. Now the Prince gives one ball and one garden party every year and grumbles at having to do this. At these functions he contents himself with a formal appearance and then settles down in a quiet corner with some colonial or some man who is doing things at home and forgets all about his more frivolous guests in a discussion of some problem of empire.

The King likes foreign politics and high diplomacy, and the Prince detests them and only is too glad that his father does not ask him to take any of this work on his shoulders. The King is bored with home and colonial affairs, which he considers dull and unexciting, and is delighted that his son is willing to take all this work off his hands.

There was a typical case of this agreement to disagree when the South African Generals visited London after the war. The King, it was known, could not forget that these men had been in rebellion against him, and while his exquisite tact enabled him to be polite to them he had no desire to lionize them. The Prince stepped into the breach and surprised the men from the velvet by his intimate knowledge of all that had happened in South Africa since the white man first settled there and of all the problems that had to be settled. I am told that there can be no doubt that the Prince's genuine ability to do so for the former enemies of his country has a lot to do with the speedy reconciliation of the Boers to their defeat and their loyal acceptance of British rule. * * * The thoroughness with which the Prince has made himself master of South African problems is typical of all his work. Every now and again he makes a speech at some public function that surprises every one by its grasp on the subject treated. Such a one was his famous "Wake Up, England" speech, delivered at a Guildhall banquet a few years ago, when he tried to arouse the country to a sense of how it was being distanced in the race for the world's commerce by the younger nations, including the United States.

It is the fashion when a prince makes a speech like that to say that it was written for him by some one else, but in the case of George of Wales this is not so. He prepares every speech that he makes himself as carefully as any public man among his subjects. Of course this does not mean that he does not trust to a secretary to look up his figures and references, but every busy politician does that. The fact remains that the speech is his own idea, phrasing and construction. Perhaps this thoroughness is the result of his early training.

To this day George has remained the bluff sailor and his virtues and shortcomings are those of the man who follows the sea.

An excellent story of his modesty refers to the time when he was a young officer on a warship which put in at Nova Scotia to coal. A prominent American politician was at Halifax when the vessel entered the port, and in hope of seeing the young Prince he obtained permission to inspect the ship. Coaling was in progress when he came on board, and the Captain, who was busy, turned him over to a young officer, who showed him all over the ship. The officer's face was begrimed with coal dust and his uniform showed that he had been called from superintending the trimming of the bunkers to act as host to the visitor.

The American questioned him about the Prince.

"Isn't he to be seen to-day?" he asked.

"I'm afraid his features won't be visible," was the reply.

"Oh, I suppose you keep him wrapped up in cotton wool when a job like this is on," said the American, but the young officer only laughed good naturedly.

Finally, when he had been shown everything there was to see, the American went to say good-by to the Captain, who asked him if he had seen all he wanted.

"Well, the fact is, I haven't seen the man I wanted most to see, the Prince."

"The Prince?" said the Captain. "Why, man, you have been with him for the last two hours."

"Was that the Prince?" the American shouted. "Well, Captain, you just give him my compliments and tell him that I have gone ashore to kick myself."

On the domestic side the heir to the British throne is all that could be desired by the most home loving Englishman. * * * "In fact," said my informant at court, "all that we can complain of is that the Prince is too domestic for a man in his position. He never is seen at the clubs and seldom at the theatre or the opera. His idea of a pleasant evening is to sit at home by the fire, with a book, while his wife sits at his side with her knitting. He cares for nothing in the way of amusement or sport, as it generally is understood, except for shooting, and he has a perfect passion for that. But even shooting won't induce him to accept an invitation from any of the new nobility or the others of whom the King is so fond. It is a safe prediction that his court will be a much quieter one than his father's, but the names of those about it will be much more familiar to those who have studied English history.

"He is not likely to have the personal popularity of his father for the reason that he has not the King's wonderful memory for names and faces and incidents. King Edward never forgets a name or a face, and years after he has met a man he can recall the circumstances perfectly. He also is very thoughtful in remembering anniversaries and the like and in sending kindly messages. The Prince is just as kind, but he simply doesn't understand how a message from him can give pleasure to any one, and on occasions when it absolutely is necessary that he should send one he has to be urged to do so. He is terribly conscientious, and once he realizes that it is his duty to extend these formal courtesies he will be most punctilious, but his actions of this kind never will have the genuine spontaneity of his father's."

What the Prince lacks in this respect though will be supplied by his wife. There is no more methodical person in the kingdom than the Princess of Wales, and while her manner sometimes seems cold, there is no woman who sympathizes more genuinely with misfortune of all kinds. She has the great advantage of having known something approaching poverty, for although born a princess, the daughter of a royal duke, there never was too much money in the Teck household, and Princess Mary knew what it was to scrutinize housekeeping bills and even to make her own dresses. She has a wonderful gift for detail and an excellent memory. She never is so happy as when caring for her children, of whom she has six—five sons and a daughter.

In conclusion it is my duty to refute a slander about the Prince which has gained currency in England and America. It is that he drinks to excess. Nothing could be further from the truth. Perhaps when he was a young sailor he may have joined some of his mates in a spree and have taken too much grog, but for years he has been the most temperate of men. He is no connoisseur of wines like his father and he seldom takes anything more to drink than a couple of glasses of claret at dinner. Any one who could see him as I did the other day, looking in the pink vink of condition, would realize at once that he was looking at a man to whom temperance and a fitness "are almost a religion."

Reminiscences of George V. and Prophecies as to His Policies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I was in the south of England when the young Prince George, now King, was a naval cadet at Dartmouth with his elder brother, Prince Victor, and I have a vivid recollection of travelling from Brighton to Plymouth in the autumn of 1878 when the young Prince and his brother were on the engine helping the stoker. At every station we passed crowds were waiting to see the royal Princes. At their journey's end they were "reprimanded." Prince George was a "pickle," and it was reported that on one occasion his royal grandmother gave him a spanking.

As a boy he was very popular with the English people. I have since seen the Prince preside on several public occasions, and I was always struck by his quiet dignity of manner, with occasional flashes of wit and humor. At Oxford he was more popular than his distinguished father, and his visits were remembered with pleasure. It has been recently said that Prince George's visit to India was a political failure. The very reverse is the case, for he called forth the loyalty of the East Indian nobles in a way that his father never did. The democratic bearing of the new King makes him very popular with the working classes of Great Britain.

Queen Mary is as popular as Queen Alexandra, but she has a very strong personality and she is thoroughly English. Queen Mary III. has the honor of being the only Queen of England since the coronation of Queen Anne who had an English mother. Queen Victoria never lost the foreign tinge of her mother's tongue, nor did King Edward, but both Queen Mary and King George speak perfect English. It has been said that George is not a lucky name among the sovereigns of England. From an English point of view that is not the case. George was a greatly beloved monarch, and the "First Gentleman in Europe," the "fat Adonis of fifty," maintained a certain degree of popularity to the end. The national anthem, "God Save the King," was composed for George II. King I really gave to England a constitutional government, for as his Majesty could speak no English and his Majesty's Ministers could speak no German the King absented himself from Cabinet meetings and thus gave the Ministerial Cabinet its present position in the government of the nation. Queen Mary's opinion of the present crisis. He has strong personality. He is very quiet in his demeanor. He is always mature in his judgment. It is well known that his great friend and adviser is the Earl of Rosebery and he will in the present state of affairs be very greatly guided by this distinguished statesman, while his strong democratic sympathies will lead him to favor the present movement for a more democratic form of government. It has been said that George is not a lucky name among the sovereigns of England. From an English point of view that is not the case. 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